stock market was very active during the past and quotations continued in the ascendant. On tay morning, however, there was a temperary re-, induced by unfounded apprehensions of a cholera-tion; but this was quickly recovered from, and the rket closed buoyant. The quotations at 5:25 P. M. see:—New York Central 101 a 1/4, Eric 93% a 1/4, Prairie were:—New York Central 101 a ¾, Erie 93¾ a ¾, Prairie du Chion 115 a 118, Northwestern 32½, preferred 65¾, Cleveland and Pittsburg 83¼, Fort Wayne 104 a ¼, Michigan Southern 73¼ a 73, Rock Island 103, Reading 115¼, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 29¾ a ¾. There was a large business done in New York Central, under the demand from the present managers of the company and the Albany party, which last is laying plans to oust the former, if possible, at the ensuing election on the 13th of December. The change of the terminus of the road from Albany to Athens, which is involved in its extension from Schenectady to the latter place, is of course from Albany to Athens, which is involved in its exten-sion from Schenectady to the latter place, is of course strongly opposed by the Albanians, and honce their vig-orous efforts to obtain control of it and thwart the pur-pose of the present management. That the change in prospect will prove a great loss to Albany is obvious, but that it will prove a great benefit to the road is equally clear. The Central Railroad will then connect with deep and largely augment its earnings. The latter were offi-cially returned at \$1,300,000 in April and \$1,204,435 in ay last, since which time they are unofficially stated to ave materially increased; but the usual reports of the earnings have been suppressed, in order, it is believed, that the stock might be kept low in the market preparato the election, those concerned having buy it as advantageously as possible. The cement of the earnings to appear in the annual report will serve the purpose of the present buyers better than their immediate publication, for then, after they have sed the stock for election purposes, it will assist them ling out at a profit. They simply wish to buy in apest and sell in the dearest market. number of outside operators has latterly increased

and the spirit of speculation runs very high. With a moderately easy seven per cent money market, therefore, higher prices are likely to be touched next week. The unduly inflated clique stocks, like Prairie du Chien, no however, liable to fall at any moment, and those either in or out of the street will act most wisery who leave them alone.

creased case in monetary changels, and especially those which are tributary to the Syck Exchange; but there is always danger on a market like the present of specula-

the gold market m, with an advancing tendency, although the way and for customs duties was not unh gold became scarce towards the a first demand from borrowers it was per cent commission per day. The

Loncest 145% 145% 145% 146% 146% ign exchange, which was weak at the opening

ed as the week advanced, under the influence the large importations forward—those for the weel vember 2 having been valued at \$5,375,138and the inducements to remit which the low rates current offer to importers. Bankers' sterling at sixty days

was quoted on Saturday at 103½ a 109½.

The dulness and partial depression which prevailed in the foreign merchandise markets, alike with those for domestic produce, were, on the other hand, unfavorable ittances. In the dry goods trade there was marked inactivity, with some pressure to soil. This general quieting down of the markets for foreign goods is the natural consequence. purchased a short time since large stocks, which are not yet exhausted. Prices have yielded slightly on the Produce Exchange, although the recent stringency at the West does not appear to have had much effect in stimu-

the Sub-Treasury will, in the course of the following week, begin the base of certificates in exchange for gold left on deposit, and the act of Congress which authorizes this provides for the issue of twenty per cent more certificates than there is gold in the Treasury. To carry this into practice would be not only indiscreet, but ensible. We are liable to so many contingencies in future that the issue of such an excess of ficates would be attended with great danger. The licy of receiving coin on deposit at all by the Treasury is very questionable, but the issue of the excess of certifi-cates is open to graver objection, and, as there is no good purpose to be subserved by giving the Secretary of the Treasury any such authority, Congress should not omit to amend the authorizing act next session by striking out so much of it, at least, as relates to the twenty per

An application has just been made, among many

others from the South, to the Comptroller of the Cur-rency for the establishment of a national bank at New Orleans, with a capital of one million. Although none the National Banking act were apportioned by the Trea-sury to the southern section of the country, the departhas already created several there in excess of the int authorized, to meet the necessities of the time. of the Treasury for the over issue on the score of public exigency. But at the same time it cannot be overlooked that the department was extremely chortsighted in not originally making a for the South. As the case stands, the latter is entitled to an equal share of national banking facilities with the rest of the country; and Congress will probably authorization of two or three hundred millions of na-tional bank notes. At present only about two hundred pared, say at the average rate of three and a batf millions per week. This currency is very powerful to inflate, and, therefore, if issued to the extent loan, to be taken up gradually, so as not to interfere

ment of the public debt, was reduced in consequence of the funding loan \$44,417,359, the actual decrease of the yout in circulation was comparatively light. About seen millions of currency was withdrawn from the Treasury on account of the temporary loan during the month of October, and about twelve millions and a half were added to the circulation by the new national loss than nineteen millions—an amount which will speed ily be made up by fresh national bank issues.

the railroads of Tenneasee and the State bonds in his re-ceriff the result of the Legislature:—
I am now satisfied that it will be utterly impossible for most of the companies to pay the interest on the en-dorsed honds of the State, and the roads will pass into the hands of receivers unless the State provides for the payment of the interest now due. If the payment of this interest is not provided for, nearly every road in the State will go under. The first effect of this will be to sweep from the thousands of stockholders all they have expended in building these roads. Should the State attempt to run them, there will be extravagance, waste, swinding and general cor-

all they have expended in building these roads. Should the State attempt to run them, there will be extravagance, weate, swindling and general correption, and the State will have to issue several millions of bonds in that event, to tax the people boyond endurance to raise the money to meet this interest and to put these roads in order. If the State should sell these roads they would be purchased by a combination of speculators from abread, who will manage them for their own hencell, wishout any regard for the houset and public spirited people who built them.

I tespectually suggest that the State issue three or four millions more of bonds, to run six, seven, eight and ton years, the first payment of interest to commence in July next. Let them be given in payment of interest now due, upon condition that they are taken at par. If the Legislature shall think proper, let them be sold on similar conditions, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the interest on all outstanding bonds, and let there be a further lieu in favor of the State on each road for the sum paid for its benealt. The first effect of this will be to bring the bonds of the State up to par value immediately, and to place the credit and integrity of the State above suspicion.

The carnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Rail-

Oct. 14. Oct. 21. Sct. 35.

Some of the Boston journals are rejoicing over the prospect of a diversion of a portion of the natural trade of this city to Boston by way of the projected Boston Hartford and Eric Railroad. This road is to be two hur son river at Fishkill, opposite Newburg, at which latter place a branch of the Eric road comes in from Chester Junction, and by this means it is expected that a large share of the trade of the West will seek Boston, instead of coming direct to New York. If the Eastern people can derive any comfort from anticipations based upon so weak a foundation, we have no particular objection; but in one of the statements which seem to afford them such pleasing reflections it is announced that the policy of those having charge of the great Western routes is "through carriage without change." How this policy can be carried out between the terminus of the Newburg branch of the Eric Railroad and the western end of the oston, Hartford and Eric Railroad at Fishkill is more than most people can readily understand. But, as we said before, we are willing the Boston folks should rejoice over all the advantages they expect to receive arising from the new route to the West.

The following figures show the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad during the

ner, United States Treasurer, as to what time the tax upon the deposits of a defaulting national bank ceases, he has decided that it ceases from the day that the bank

The following named national banks were authorized during the week just ended :-

Name. Location. Capital.

First. Danville, Ky. \$150,000
National Bank of Neenah. Wisconsin. 50,000
First Clarksville, Tenn 50,000
Georgia National Bank Atlanta, Ga. 100,000
Attleborough National Bank. Atlaborough, Mass. 100,000

ending for months. ponding for months.

Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending Saturday, November 4, 1865, is stated at \$3,336,575

Previously. 203,877,355

Total \$207,212,936 Amount yet to be issued 92,787,070 No additional national banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositaries of the public money. The following banks have voluntarily surrendered their government deposits:—St. Nicholas National Bank of New York, and First National Bank

of Iowa City, Iowa. The aggregate value of the imports, other than dry goods and specie, at this port during the week ending

week compare as follows:—

Wesk End. Oct 13. Oct 19. Oct 26. Noc. 2.

Dry goods. .\$3,366,518 \$3,403,652 \$3,137,226 \$2,015,405
6en'l mdse. 2,771,124 2,709,225 1,886,144 3,359,733 Total \$6,137,642 \$6,112,877 \$5,023,370 \$5,375,138 ows with former returns:-

For the Week. 1863. 1864. 1865. Entered at the port. \$1,518,634 Thrown on market. 1,561,971 928,830 1,513,831 Since Jan. 1. Entered at the port. 57,350,932 68,157,564 70,713,605 Thrown on market. 55,217,734 62,813,086 75,148,491 The shipments of specie from the port of New York last week and since January 1 compare as follows with

the exports during the same time last year:-\$25,325,901 \$14,086,817 The following is the amount of grain in store at Chi-

Wheat, bushels ... 366,172
Corn ... 139,191
Oats ... 402,822
Bye ... 62,404
Bariey ... 211,014

mpoorted. Source was less active, but prices were very firm, and f anything there was a tendency to advance, as the offerings continued very moderate. The sales were 309 hhds. Juba muscovado, at 14c. a 15c., the latter price for prime procery. Refined was firm at 20½c. for standard brands. Tallow continued active at full prices. The sales were boot 165,000 lbs., at 14½c. a 14½c.
WHENERT.—Receipts, 256 bbia. The market was moderately active and prices advanced 1c. a 2c. per gallon. The sales were 400 bbis. State and Western, at \$2.35 a \$2.37, closing at the outside price.

SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.

Interesting Statement of a Southern Man on the Crops Throughout the South.

Financial and Labor Difficulties with which the Country has to Contend.

Devastation of the Louisiana Estates, te.

Our Columbia Correspondence.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Sci. 31, 1866. Affairs in Louisiana and the South were the subject of an interesting conversation at Nickerson's Hotel last Friday evening. A gentleman who owns a large plantation there and one in this State, and who appeared to be thoroughly acquainted with all the planting interest of the South, gave a statement of the condition of the control of the condition of the control of the condition of the conditio ton and sugar crops, together with a good deal of in-formation on the general agriculture of the country, the capital invested and the different branches of trade connected therewith.

he said, as it first strikes the eye of the traveller in passing through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and the concurrent testimony of all the planters met with in travel is that of general poverty and destitution—the utter deficiency of crops of every sort. As a general rule, on the uplands the crops which should have made from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre will make but five or six. On the prairie lands, where was formerly made from thirty to forty, the yield is about ten bushels to the acre. There is an evident prostration of agricul the fact of the inability of the planters to apply the labor in the present condition of affairs.

is marked by an evident appearance of thrift in business, which seems surprising considering the real condition of the country. On examination, however, into the affairs of the business of those two cities, the whole trade is of the old crops, and some other produce of inferior value sent by persons who for four or five years have been deprived of the necessaries and comforts of life to rovide themselves in these matters. IN NEW ORLEANS

tion from the country, seeking an examination of old counts with former business men, and endeavoring to provide means for the restoration of their property to something like a productive condition. There was no money to supply these deficiencies except in very peculiar cases, and almost every one after a week's sejourn in the city returns disappointed to his home. The business men were utterly unable to afford any accommodation to their old and valuable customers. The largest and most flourishing mercantile houses before unable to resume the business which was their only means of support. One who before the war was went at least six hundred thousand dollars, stated to the speaker that he was obliged to confine himself to a small peddling trade to procure fifty cents to get a meal at a restaurant.

is very great. A serious question in the minds of business men is, how they are to maintain themselves in their respective classes in the absence of incoming crops, after the present supply of money from the old crops is exhausted. The most casual eye, in looking around what is called the coast of Louisians, is at once struck, and the observation is corroborated at every stop, with the complete destruction of the cotton and other interests. The levees in many places have failon in, the rank weeds and grass have superseded the former luxuriant and prolific crops, the canals and ditches have been filled up with drained hads, and the cultivation, which was only second in beauty to that of the lands in Belgium, is completely forsaken. Such is the condition of the land that, leaving aside the procariousness of labor, an immense outlay of money is requisite to reduce the plantations to their old state, or to insure for many years to come,

Barley — 02.404
Barley — 10.404
Barley — 10.404
Barley — 10.405
The quotations of miniting stocks in San Practices on the 38th this, as the graphed to Well, Parge & Co. of St. Gent & Curry — \$1.272.

Grave with the process one man colored on the state of the state

m, the nules, the plantages, and injured or desired to require fruch repletaining upon the plantation and been an original settlement in the forest. So me the delta of the Mississippi, in the valley and its to

is the esta of the minimpp, in the valley and its tributaries.

THE GREAT TRIDE OF THE SOUTHWEST
is thus seriously affected. Each planter formerly in himself afforded to each customer the consumption of a
medium sized town. Hay, grain, machinery, cutlery,
implements of agriculture, wagons, carts, mules, oxen,
glassware, crockery, coal, iron, lead and copper were
all formerly delivered at the planter's own door,
without wharfage or other city charges, and for which
the trader received in return either cotton, mohasses or sugar, as he might desire, and have the
balance, if any, given on a check upon the banks or
merchants in New Orleans, which no one knows to have
been ever disputed on presentation for payment. With
the exception of the trade which might be afforded by
the few planters who may be enabled to carry on their
business and make a few cheap purchases, the whole

business and make a few cheap purchases, the whole trade to that region of country is entirely lost unless fresh capital, a coerced system of labor and a more liberal legislation on the part of Congress to the South gives the planters encouragement to renew their former avocations. It is undeniably the case that, after conversation with the most intelligent men from every agricultural district of the country, unless some hope of this kind is realized, the prosperity of the country is lost for a period of at least twenty years.

THE OMENTION OF THE NEGROES,

with the dissolution of all ties between the fermer master and the freedmen throughout the entire South, but more especially in the Valley of the Mississppi), has produced a desire on the part of many of the negroes that their former masters shall return and extend their old protection to them. For him they are willing te hire their labor at any reasonable service that may be agreed upon between the owner of the lands and themselves, if they are only left to their own discretion and judgment in the matter. But where their gains are wrested from them by rapacious and greedy officers and they are continually incited to fresh insubordination and renewed thefts in order to supply this greed, all the efforts of the master fail to result in any permanent good. Where the magnes have been left to themselves and, without coercion to their duties or solicitations, have remained on the plantations, they seem desirous to resume their former relations with the proprietors of the several places to which they belong. During the absence of the proprietors in the war and the occupation of the country by soldiers the negroes were left to take care of themselves in great part. The most painful consequences ensued. Out of eight hundred en alive, the rost laving died of disease and neglect. In old times the negroes were stitended to the result of the secret laving the absence of the proprietors in the war and the occupation of the country by soldiers have been been been encounte

Military Affairs.
FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN GEORGE
REYNOLDS, OF THE MARINE CORPS.

REYNOLDS, OF THE MARINE CORPS.

The obsequies of Lieutenant Colonel John George Reynolds, United States Marine corps, took place yesterday afternoon, from the late residence of the decased in Flushing avenue, adjoining the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn. The hour appointed for the funeral was two o'clock P. M., but long before that hour Flushing avenue, near the late residence of the deceased, was crowded with persons, among whom were friends of the deceased, and others from idle curiosity, to witness the military display.

persons, among whom were friends of the deceased, and others from idie curiosity, to witness the military display.

The body of the deceased was laid in state in the capacious parlors of the official mansion, where his numerous friends availed themselves of taking a parting look. The body was encased in a beautiful square rosewood coffia, handsomely pancied and ornamented with appropriate metallic designs. On the top of the coffin ware wreaths of immortelies of natural flowers. The American flagwas hung in festions at the side of the coffin, At the head of the coffin was a table on which were the full dress chapeau, sword and sash of the deceased. The body was sittred in full dress uniform, and looked mere like one in natural sleep than in death. Among the assemblage were numerous army and naval officeration and the same of many of whom appear below. The battallon of the Marine corps which the deceased lately commanded were present in full uniform, under the command of Capitain George W. Collier, the senior officer of the corps present. The troops displayed a very martial appearance, and every face were a solemnity which evinced the loss of a lamented commander.

Shortly after two o'clock the funeral cortege was formed in the following order:—

Band of the United States ship Vermont.

Marine Corps.—Drum Corps.

Eight Platoons of Marine Corps, under the command of Capitain George W. Collier.

Pall bearers in open carriages:—

Marine Corps.—Drum Corps.

Eight Platoons of Marine Corps, under the command of Captain George W. Collier.

Pall bearers in open carriages:—
Acting Rear Admiral Boll, Corn. George H. Cooper, United States Navy.
Com. B.D. Trenchard, U.S. N.
Surgeon C. Eversield,
United States Navy.
Captain Alex. W. Ponnock,
United States Navy.
Captain Alex. W. Ponnock,
United States Navy.
The heariso, with remains of deceased, flanked on each side by three orderly sorgeants of the Marine corps.
Then followed carriages containing the widow and son of deceased and the following officers:—Commodore Cadwallader Ringgold, Chief Engineer King, Lieutennath Commander Erben, Naval Constructor B. F. Delano, Chief Engineer Jas. W. King, Master Salimaker S. W. Boerum, Master Carpenter Jenkins, Boatswains Johnson and Boll. The officers of the Marine corps present were Captain Charles H. Hayward, Captain John H. Burroughs, Lieutennaths R. O. N. Ford, G. M. Welles, J. W. Haverstick, J. M. T. Young, James Breeze, C. L. Sherman, R. B. Lowry and Dr. John T. Zenck.
The cortege proceeded, the troops with arms reversed, and the band playing the Dead March in Saul, up Flushing avenue, thence directly to Greenwood Cometery, to the beautiful family lot of the family of the deceased. En route the procession attracted the attention of thousands of spectators. At the grave as propriate religious services were held, after which the troops dired three voileys over the grave as the farewell to the popular commander, brave soldier and patriot.

MEETING OF THE LEADERS OF OROHESTRAS—SPE-CIAL MERTING OF THE MUSICAL PROTECTIVE UNION TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

The meetings which have recently been held in Ger-mania Hall by a number of musicians, who are opposed to the advance demanded by their associates, have resembly Rooms at two o'clock this afternoon. That the question at issue will be discussed at great length is pos-

While the rank and file of the profession have assembled and considered the matter in an informal manner, several of the leaders of the orchestras held a meeting on Friday last. Among those present were Mosara. Edward Mollenhauer, of Wallack's theatre; Harvey B. Dodworth, of Niblo's; Thomas Baker, of the Olympic; Robert Stoepel, of the Winter Garden, and R. Tyte, of the Old Bowery. The result of the conference was the drawing up of a communication, which was signed by all the orchestral leaders present, who thereby resigned their positions as members of the Musical Protective Union. During the meeting a statement was made that a band of fifty-five performers, at present in the city of Hamburg, desired to come to America, and might speedily be engaged to act as substitutes for the seconding musicians; but the hope was expressed that a sufficient number of artisfer could be found who would abandon the Union and join the orchestras at the several theatres. The majority of the members, it is rumored, are, however, descriptive to adhere to the advanced prices demanded by the organization.

The subjoined letter, descriptive, no doubt, of the posi-

nection with the Managers' Association flashed across my mind I felt confused, as one caught in an attempt to obtain goods under false protesness. Allow me to assure you, in all sincerity, that I have no desire to aid that association. My business is with the Musical Protective Union, whose determination forces me to assume a dishonorable postion towards my employers—the public. Your assutance in this cause would be great, as a meeting of the Union is to be held on Monday. It is doubtful whether its action will affect the managers, as they, to all appearances, will, by Monday or Tuesday, have orchestras independent of the Union; I, however, must still contend with my late associates.

HARVEY B. DODWORTE.

SUICIDS IN CROSSET STREET.—MARIS Creighton, a young woman twenty-two years of age, who lived at 97 Crosby street, died on Saturday from the effects of a quantity of arsenic which she had taken for the purpose of self-destruction. After swallowing the poison the wretched girl disclosed the fact to one of the female immates of the house, but failed to state the cause. Coroner Wildey has charge of the case, and will hold an inquest on the body to-day. Deceased was born in Canada.

FATALLY SHOT.—Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital over the remains of Mr. Cornelius Post, who died from the effects of a gunshot wound, received on the 28th ultimo, by the acci-

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

To-day the Last Day for Registration.

THE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

Appeal of the Supervisors for | They Advise Every Citizen to Vote "For the Bounty Loan.

THE POLLING PLACES

State Ticket. POR SECRETARY OF STATE,
HENRY W. SLOCUM FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
FOR COMPTROLIZE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON. THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN VAN BUREN. JOHN H. MARTINDALE,
MARSENA R. PATRICK. JOSEPH HOWLAND.
FOR STATE MODIFIER AND SURVEYOR,
SYLVANUS H. SWEET. J. PLATT GOODSELL,
FOR CAMAL COMMISSIONER.

SYLVANUS H. SWRET. J. PLATT GOODSELL, FOR CAMAL COMMISSIONER, C. W. ARMSTRONG. ROBERT C. DORN.

FOR RESPECTOR OF STATE PRINOSS,
ANDREW J. MCNETT. HENRY A. BARNUM.

FOR TURGER OF COURT OF AFFRAIA,

JOHN W. BROWN.

(Short Term.)

MARTIN GROVER. JOHN E. PORTER. FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPRAIS.

EDWIN O. PERRIN. PATRICK H. JONES,

The Candidates in the City The following is as correct and full a table of the car didates as can be procured up to the present moment. It will be slightly varied no doubt before to-morrow, but not very materially:-

Tammany.

lei P. Ingraham.

D. P. Ingraham.

Republican.

Lewis B. Woodruff. Lewis E. Woodruff.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT.

James Moncrief.
Samuel Jones.

Republican.
Dnited Service Soci
Isaac Dayton.
F. A. Tallmadge.
H. C. Van Vorst.
FOR COMMON PLEAS GOURT.

Charles P. Daiy. J. J. Townsend.
FOR MARINE COURT.

Monort.

FOR MARINE COURT. Samuel Jones.

McKeon.

A. L. Robertson.

James Moncrief. Henry Alke Honry Alker. Bartholomew O'Connor. John D. McGregor, A. J. Dittenhoofer McKeon. Henry Alker, B. O'Connor.

BENATORIAL NOMINATIONS. Ben jamin Wood.

United Service S
M. W. Burns.

Mozari,
Daniel M. O'Brien.
Gilbert C. Dean.
Citizens',
Constitutional Union.
Andrew Lewis.
C. G. Cornell.

eorge W. McLean. Thoma
U. S. Society. Citiens.

Villiam De Lacey. G. W. McLean.

homas C. Fields. Andrew J. Plumb, Charles Riley, Lewis Hipps, Wm, Hapburn, Sidney Smith, Thos. E. Stewart, J. M. McCarter, H. F. Ranney, R. C. McGraw, John, V. Gridley, D. Augustine O'Neil W. Berryman, 4—John McCauley. 5—Ralph Bogert. 6—Wm. H. Tracey. 7—Geo. Murray. 8—J. Seebacher. 9—Geo. Stevenson. 10—T. J. Creamer. 11—Alex. Frear 12—Jos. A. Lyons. 14-Q. J. Tucker C. H. Smith, Morris A. Tyng.

Independent.
oneph A. Scully 5-Chas. Bla 6-W. H. Tra James Du 7-Q. W. Mor 8-Francis D Andw. Van Antw Francis Duffy. H. F. Ranney. outy. John L. Adair.

City Politics.
SEVENTE SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

A meeting of the friends of the Union nominee for Senator from the Seventh district was held at their headquarters on Saturday evening last. It was numerously districts on Saturaly evening inst. It was attended and characterized by the prevalence of the utmost good feeling. Thomas Murphy, the candidate for the district, was present, and was well received by his numerous personal and political friends. Some speeches were made and remarks interchanged, all showing the general satisfaction with the candidate and the hopes entertained for the result of the confest to take place to-morrow.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. George W. Morton, Eeq., whose name has been before the public as the McKeon candidate for member of As-sembly from the Seventh district, announces that he de-clines the nomination in favor of Dr. Andrew Van Antwerp, subsequently nominated for the position from the same district.

There are three candidates in the field for the vacancy left in the Marine Court by the death of Judge McCarty. The claims of two of these bave been alluded to in the

The claims of two of these have been alluded to in the Heraldo. Michael C. Gross is the third and the Tammany nominee. He is a lawyer of repute and of many years' practice.

SOLDIERS CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF WARING COURT. [Telegram from General Sickles.]

BONTON, Mass., Nov. 5, 1865.

To General WARD and Colonel Hilvers, committee United Service Society, New York:

Your despatch received. I am glad to see the nomination of my friend, Colonel Jao. D. Macgregor, late of the Fourth New York Volunteers. He was a successful lawyer, and gave up a lucrative business to enter the army immediately after the fall of Sumter. He will make a good judge. His brilliant services in the Army of the Potomac entitle him to the admiration of every soldier and the gratitude of every citizen. I hope he will be elected.

D. E. SICKLES, Major General.

The Boards of Registry.

RIGHTY-FOUR THOUSAND MINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR NAMES REGISTERED UP TO SATURDAY
LAST—THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1864—DUTY

LAST—THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1864—DUTY OF CITIZENS, ETC.

Up to the hour of closing the Boards of Registry on Saturday evening last there had been recorded in the different wards of this city a total of 84,974 names of legal voters, showing an increase over the number previously registered of 10,319—the latter figures giving the registers of Saturday. The highest number yet reached falls short of the aggregate Presidential vote of 1864—which was 110,390—25,416—a deficit which will hardly be made good to-day, the last chance voters will have for registration previous to the election of to-morrow. The following were the registers up to Saturday, given by

Stabbing Affray in New Jorsey.

OUR PREELAND CORRESPONDENCE.

FRIEMAND, N. J., Nov. 4, 1865.

A stabbing affray occurred here last night in which
Gilbert Perrine, of Elizabethtown, lost his life. The
affray arose out of a pointical discussion, and when the
parties met again in the street Purrine was stabbed
through mistake for one Scanion, who was engaged in
the disturbance in the salcon. Five persons are under
arrest for being connected with the france, but the
coroner's jury has not as yet developed any evidence
which will implicate any of the parties under arrest.

Court Coleman — This Bay.

Storman Court.—Cucour.—This Bay.

It is the duty of every man entitled to cast a vote in
the city to attend to day and make sure that his name is
properly recorded. Those who do not attend to this
flats, 2385, 1087, 1451, 2272, 2419, 2325. Part 2.

It is the duty of every man entitled to cast a vote in
the city to attend to day and make sure that his name is
properly recorded. Those who do not attend to this
duty will have no one but themsolves to blame if they
are debaared from the privilege of suffrage to-morrow.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS OF NEW YORK

Shall this County Be Compelled to Pay a State Bounty Tax of \$10,894,418 20 Next Year?

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

the Act to Create a State Debt to Pay Bounties."

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1866. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held this the following preamble and resolutions were adopted. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held this day the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, by the Bounty laws of the Legislature of 18th provision is made for a State tax of their gailling (\$30,00,000) of dellars for the purpose of assuming as a biast (\$30,00,000) of dellars for the purpose of assuming as a list (barge the expense of raising the quots of the State under the call of the President, dated December 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men; and Whereas, by chapter three hundred and twenty-free (\$30,000,000) of the lars of 1865, appended hered, provision is made to submit to the people of the State at the general election to be held on Tuesday next, the question whether such the shall be made a twelve (12) year loan or not, while, by other laws, it is provised that, should the people decide again and twelve (13) year loan, then the whole debt of him millions of dollars (\$30,000,000) shall be paid in 1865, from moneys to be raised by tax on the assessable property of the State and the state of this county the following notice, in regard to this among other matters, affecting the tax on this county for State pusposes for the year 1860, vis.

bounties, 1% per cent, per chapter 56, Laws 1866.*

"If a majority of votes shall be given at the general election in November in favor of creating a debt for the bounties, this item will be omitted from the tax levy, and a circular directing its consiston will be issued from this office.

And whereas, the following sums represent the amount
which this county must raise for State purposes next year,
in case the people on Tuesday do not decide affirmatively
"For the Act to create a State [Debt," vis:—
For schools, % of a mill, per chapter 555, Laws
1866.

State Company State of the state of

Por general purposes, 2½ mills, per chapter 709, Laws 1865. For canals, ½ of a mill, per chapter 85, Laws 1966. A of a mill, per chapter 27, Laws Por canals, & of a mill, per chapter 271, Laws 1969. Por extension of Chenana. 544,770 08 155,548 76 For extension of Chenango canal, 3-16 of a mill, per chapter 183, Laws 1864.
For Champiain canal, 1-10 of a mill, per chapter 186, Laws 1865.
For bounties, 1% per cent, per chapter 66, Laws 1866.

Total

And, whereas, of this sum of ten millions eight hundered and ninety-five thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty cents (81,080,413 20), required of us for State bounty purposes, it is understood that the whole sum will be expended in reimbursing localities for expenditures in raising their quotas under the last call of the President for men, et which the county of New York will receive back by was of reimbursement less than the sum of three millions of dollars (83,000,000), leaving a sum of eight millions of dollars (83,000,000) to be paid by this county for State tax, and for which we receive no resture whatever; and
Whereas, if the poople on Tuesday next should nest decide in favor of the act to create a State debt, as contemplated by chapter three hundred and twenty-five sum of ten millions eight hundred and insty-live thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty contemplated to raise by tax in 1866 the whole of the sum of ten millions eight hundred and ninety-live thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty cents (81,080,413 20) for the bounty tax, in addition to sundry other amounts, which will swell the total tax on this county, for the year 1866, or State purposes alone, to the enormeas aggregate of thirteen millions seven hundred and ninety-seven cents (818,798,804 47), and increase the rate of the poople of the county, whether tax produces and received of the poople of the locounty, whether tax payeers or not clear they of the prople of the locounty, whether tax payeers or not be contracted that

Resolved, That the Supervisors of the county of New York o carnestly recommend every citizen of the county of New fork entitled to vote, to deposit his hallot on Tuesday next For the act to create a State debt to pay boundes." Resolved, That the Committee on Volunteering be shey are hereby directed to have at once prepared a suf-ciency of ballots "For the act to greate a State debt to pay

dent and Clerk of this board, to the end that those whose duty it is to distribute tickets may fully understand the importance of this sabject.]

Resolved, That the asime committee be and it is hereby directed to have this preamble and resolutions conspicuously published in all the prominent papers of this city until the election, and to use all other judicious measures, by posters or otherwise, to call the attention of every voter to this important subject.

Resolved, That inasmuch as this is a purely financial quantion without tains of politics, that the press of this city, without distinction of party, are hereby solicited to isnd their great powers of quickly disseminating information to the work of bringing this matter to the attention of the people of this county, and their influence to uning every oldian is cotted without the question. For the act to create a

State debt to pay bounties."

APPENDIX.—LAWS OF 1885, CHAPTER 325,
An Acr to provide the means of paying bounties author
by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bountie
by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State de
that purpose; and to submit to the people the quest
creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of o
twenty-nine of the Laws of 1865.

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